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09/758,911	01/10/2001	Luke Surazski	CISCO-3701	9288

7590 05/08/2006	**EXAMINER**
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2616	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		09/758,911	SURAZSKI ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit	
		Blanche Wong	2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>25 January 2006</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-87</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-87</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments filed January 25, 2006, have been fully considered but

they are not persuasive.

In the first Office Action, Examiner rejected independent claims 1,23,45,67,77

using reference Lund, and dependent claims using Lund and some in view of reference

Haserodt. Applicant did not amend any claims, asserting that Examiner failed to show a

prima facie case for anticipation. First, Applicant contended that "Lund does not

disclose, teach, nor otherwise suggest the limitation of displaying to said caller one or

more connection options corresponding to said URL" (Amendment - December 13,

2004, p. 15, Remark, para. 6) and that the one or more connection options

corresponding to a URL returned in response to a connection request (para. 7).

Second, Applicant asserted that "retrieving and displaying a web page is not equivalent

to the limitation of displaying one or more connection *options* to a user" [with emphasis]

and that "[t]here is nothing OPTIONAL about the sequence of acts illustrated in FIG. 4

or its accompanying text (col. 3, line 27) [in Lund]" (para. 8). Third, Applicant asserted

that Lund does not disclose, teach, or suggest *displaying* to the caller one or more

connection options corresponding to the returned URL [with emphasis] (para. 9), nor

"make any sort of presentation of this information to a user" (para. 10).

In the second Office Action, Examiner rejected independent claims 1,23,45,67,77

and some dependent claims using reference Morton. Applicant did not amend any

claims, asserting while the text in Morton reads "the calling party ... initiates a call to the

called party ...", "[i]nitiating a call is not a request for information regarding a party to be

called ... it is simply the act of placing in motion the mechanism that connects a phone

call between two parties" (Amendment – September 12, 2005, p. 16, para. 3).

Furthermore, Applicant contended that "Morton does not describe a calling party placing

a request for information regarding a party to be called" because the "'identifier for the

called party derived in step 400' is a telephone number ... A telephone number is not a

request for information regarding a party to be called" (p. 17, para. 2). "[T]he user is

simply dialing a telephone number, not asking for a URL or any other information" (p.

17, para. 3).

In the last Office Action, Examiner rejected independent claims 1,23,45,67,77,

among other claims using references Lund in view of Morton. It was obvious from

previous Office Actions that a combination of Lund and Morton would resolve the

problems because what Applicants asserted was absent in Lund is presented by

Morton, and vice versa. With regard to claims 1, 23 and 45, Lund discloses a method,

device, and program storage device readable by a machine, for providing an improved

interface to a caller during the initiation of a VoIP call comprising (see also Fig. 3 and

col. 4, ln. 8-col. 5, ln. 16): placing, by the caller (a caller) (See also calling party, col. 3,

ln. 20 and 22; and Fig. 4), a request (the number called) for information (URL of the

called party) regarding a party to be called (called party) (when a caller places a call, the

number called is used to look up and return to the caller the URL of the called party, col.

1, ln. 52-54), and returning a URL (return to the caller the URL) (See also col. 3, ln. 23-

24; and Fig. 4) responsive to said request (the number called); and Morton discloses

displaying (the returned URL is used by client greeting application to invoke the calling

party's Web browser ... displaying by web browser application such as an HTML page,

col. 5, In. 38-55) to said caller one or more connection options (examples of possible

actions the calling party may take, col. 6, In. 2-col. 7, In. 20; See also Fig. 5)

corresponding to said URL.

Similarly with regard to claim 67, Lund discloses an apparatus for providing an

improved interface to a caller during the initiation of a VoIP call comprising: a web

phone 10 (smart or intelligent phone, Fig. 1; see also col. 2, In. 6-16) configured to

receive a request (the number called) from a caller (a caller) for information (URL of the

called party) regarding a party to be called (called party) (when a caller places a call, the

number called is used to look up and return to the caller the URL of the called party, col.

1, In. 52-54); and Morton discloses providing (the returned URL is used by client

greeting application to invoke the calling party's Web browser ... displaying by web

browser application such as an HTML page, col. 5, In. 38-55) one or more connection

options (examples of possible actions the calling party may take, col. 6, In. 2-col. 7, In.

20; See also Fig. 5) corresponding to said request (the number called and return URL).

And finally, similarly, with regard to claim 77, Lund discloses an apparatus for providing

an improved interface to a caller during the initiation of a VoIP call comprising: a system

20, 61 (modern AIN telephone network in Fig. 2 and non-AIN network in Fig. 33, col. 2,

In. 17-col. 3, In. 18 and col. 3, In. 59-col. 4, In. 14, respectively) configured to receive a

request (the number called) placed by a caller (a caller) for information (URL of the

called party) regarding a party to be called (called party) (when a caller places a call, the

number called is used to look up and return to the caller the URL of the called party, col.

1, ln. 52-54); returning a URL (return to the caller the URL) (See also col. 3, ln. 23-24;

and Fig. 4) responsive to said request (the number called); and Morton discloses

providing (the returned URL is used by client greeting application to invoke the calling

party's Web browser ... displaying by web browser application such as an HTML page,

col. 5, ln. 38-55) to said caller one or more connection options (examples of possible

actions the calling party may take, col. 6, ln. 2-col. 7, ln. 20; See also Fig. 5)

corresponding to said URL (the number called and return URL).

Once again, Applicant did not amend the claims and now asserts that the

limitation "placing, by the caller, a request for information regarding a party to be called"

is not shown in Lund. "Lund at col. 1, lines 52-54 only describes a caller supplying a

phone number of the called party, which is not the same as a user supplying a request

for information regarding the called party. Supplying information regarding the called

party only upon request by the called party has a distinct advantage of reducing network

traffic in the form of undesired information regarding a called party ...." (Amendment –

January 25, 2006, p. 15, para. 1) First, Examiner maintains the position that the

combination of Lund and Morton discloses the limitations of claims 1,23,45,67,77.

Additionally, supplying a phone number of the called party is the same as supplying a

request for information regarding the called party because a caller who supplies a

phone number would want to reach and know about the called party as much as a caller

who supplies a request for information regarding the called party. Secondly, Examiner

notes that benefits and advantages are not weighted language in claim limitations.

Third, a caller supplying a phone number of the called party, is not a form of undesired

information regarding a called party. On the contrary, a phone number is a form of

desirable information to reach a called party.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   **Claims 1-87** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Lund (U.S. Pat No. 6,658,100) in view of Morton.

With regard to claims 1, 23 and 45, Lund discloses a method, device, and

program storage device readable by a machine, for providing an improved interface to a

caller during the initiation of a VoIP call comprising (see also Fig. 3 and col. 4, ln. 8-col.

5, ln. 16):

placing, by the caller (a caller) (See also calling party, col. 3, ln. 20 and 22; and

Fig. 4), a request (the number called) for information (URL of the called party) regarding

a party to be called (called party) (when a caller places a call, the number called is used

to look up and return to the caller the URL of the called party, col. 1, ln. 52-54);

returning a URL (return to the caller the URL) (See also col. 3, ln. 23-24; and Fig.

4) responsive to said request (the number called).

However, Lund fails to explicitly show displaying to said caller one or more connection options corresponding to said URL, as recited in claim 1.

In an analogous art, Morton discloses displaying (the returned URL is used by client greeting application to invoke the calling party's Web browser ... displaying by web browser application such as an HTML page, col. 5, In. 38-55) to said caller one or more connection options (examples of possible actions the calling party may take, col. 6, In. 2-col. 7, In. 20; See also Fig. 5) corresponding to said URL.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include displaying to a caller one or more connection options corresponding to URLs. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to take advantage of the full capabilities provided by Internet technologies. Morton, col. 1, In. 44-45. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Morton with Lund for the benefit of displaying to a caller one or more connection options corresponding to URLs, to obtain the invention as specified in claims 1, 23, and 45.

With regard to claims 2,24,46,68, the combination of Lund and Morton discloses a method, device, program storage device, apparatus of claims 1,23,45,67 respectively. However, Lund fails to explicitly show the act of choosing, by said caller, at least one of said one or more connection options, as recited in claim 2.

In an analogous art, Morton disclose the act of choosing ("the calling party at terminal ... choose actions ... ", col. 5, In. 66-67; See also "the calling party at terminal chooses...", col. 6, In. 6,37,52 and col. 7, In. 10) by said caller (the calling party), at

least one of said one or more connection options (examples of possible actions the

calling party may take, col. 6, ln. 2-col. 7, ln. 20; See also Fig. 5).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art to include the act of choosing, by said caller, at least one of said one or

more connection options. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to

take advantage of the full capabilities provided by Internet technologies. Morton, col. 1,

ln. 44-45. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Morton with Lund for the

benefit of the act of choosing, by said caller, at least one of said one or more connection

options, to obtain the invention as specified in claims 2,24,46, and 68.

With regard to claims 3,25,47,69,84, the combination of Lund and Morton

discloses a method, device, program storage device, apparatus of claims 1,23,45,67,77

respectively. However Lund fails to explicitly show placing a call responsive to said one

or more connection options chosen by said caller, as recited in claim 3.

In an analogous art, Morton discloses placing a call (steps 501 and 502 in Fig. 5,

col. 6, ln. 6-51) responsive to said one or more connection options (examples of

possible actions the calling party may take, col. 6, ln. 2-col. 7, ln. 20; See also Fig. 5)

chosen by said caller (the calling party).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art to include placing a call responsive to said one or more connection

options chosen by said caller. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been

to take advantage of the full capabilities provided by Internet technologies. Morton, col.

1, ln. 44-45. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Morton with Lund for the benefit of placing a call responsive to said one or more connection options chosen by said caller, to obtain the invention as specified in claims 3,25,47,69, and 84.

With regard to claims 4,26,48,72, Lund further discloses entering a phone number (number dialed, col. 3, ln. 21 and 24; see also Fig. 4; keyboard, col. 2, ln. 12) into an originating phone (smart or intelligent phone, col. 2, ln. 6-16; see also Fig. 1), as recited in claim 4.

With regard to claims 5,27,49,73, Lund further discloses routing to a protocol server 22,24,26,28 (SSP, col. 2, ln. 20-22 and ln. 25; see also Fig. 2), as recited in claim 5.

With regard to claims 6,28,50,79, Lund further discloses routing from said protocol server to a mapping service 38,40 (SCP, col. 2, ln. 20-22 and ln. 27; see also Fig. 2), as recited in claim 6.

With regard to claims 7,29,51,81, Lund further discloses mapping (col. 2, ln. 17-27), by mapping service, said request to a URL (col. 3, ln. 25-26), as recited in claim 7. See also col. 3, ln. 29-58.

With regard to claims 8,30,52,82, Lund further discloses providing said URL to a

protocol server (col. 3, ln. 23-24), as recited in claim 8. See also col. 3, ln. 29-58.

With regard to claims 9,31,53,83, Lund further discloses providing said URL to an

originating phone (col. 3, ln. 27-28), as recited in claim 9. See also col. 3, ln. 29-58.

With regard to claims 10,32,54,74, Lund further discloses accessing the URL

through a protocol server 22,24,26,28 (SSP, col. 2, ln. 20-22 and ln. 25; see also Fig.

2), as recited in claim 10. See also col. 3, ln. 29-58.

With regard to claims 11,33,55,75, Lund further discloses access a web page

(col. 3, ln. 27) corresponding to said URL, as recited in claim 11. See also col. 3, ln. 29-

58.

With regard to claims 12,34,56, the combination of Lund and Morton discloses a

method, device, program storage device, of claims 1,23,45 respectively. However,

Lund or Morton fails to explicitly show said one or more connection options are encoded

using SIP, as recited in claim 12.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art to include one or more connection options are encoded using SIP. The

suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to use a de facto standard protocol

in IP telephony to transmit data. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine

Lund and Morton and to include one or more connection options are encoded using

SIP, to obtain the invention as specified in claims 12,34, and 56.

With regard to claims 13,35,57, the combination of Lund and Morton discloses a

method, device, program storage device, of claims 1,23,45 respectively. However,

Lund fails to explicitly show said one or more connection options corresponding to a

user's identity, as recited in claim 13.

In an analogous art, Lund discloses said one or more connection options

(examples of possible actions the calling party may take, col. 6, ln. 2-col. 7, ln. 20; See

also Fig. 5) corresponding to a user's identity ("... views any other data the called party

wishes to present ...", col. 7, ln. 11-12; See also step 504 in Fig. 5).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art to include one or more connection options corresponding to a user's

identity. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to take advantage of

the full capabilities provided by Internet technologies. Morton, col. 1, ln. 44-45.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Morton with Lund for the benefit of

one or more connection options corresponding to a user's identity, to obtain the

invention as specified in claims 13,35, and 57.

With regard to claims 14,36,58, the combination of Lund and Morton discloses a

method, device, program storage device, of claims 1,23,45 respectively. However,

Lund fails to explicitly show said one or more connection options corresponding to a

user's phone number, as recited in claim 14.

In an analogous art, Lund discloses said one or more connection options

(examples of possible actions the calling party may take, col. 6, ln. 2-col. 7, ln. 20; See

also Fig. 5) corresponding to a user's phone number (telephone number, col. 6, ln. 19

and 55; see also Step 501, 502, 502 in Fig. 5).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art to include one or more connection options corresponding to a user's

phone number. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to take

advantage of the full capabilities provided by Internet technologies. Morton, col. 1, ln.

44-45. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Morton with Lund for the

benefit of one or more connection options corresponding to a user's phone number, to

obtain the invention as specified in claims 14,36 and 58.

With regard to claims 15,37,59, the combination of Lund and Morton discloses a

method, device, program storage device, of claims 1,23,45 respectively. However,

Lund fails to explicitly show said one or more connection options corresponding to a

user's location, as recited in claim 15.

In an analogous art, Lund discloses said one or more connection options

(examples of possible actions the calling party may take, col. 6, ln. 2-col. 7, ln. 20; See

also Fig. 5) corresponding to a user's location (an alternate destination, col. 6, ln. 7; See

also Step 501 in Fig. 5).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art to include one or more connection options corresponding to a user's

location. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to take advantage of

the full capabilities provided by Internet technologies. Morton, col. 1, ln. 44-45.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Morton with Lund for the benefit of

one or more connection options corresponding to a user's location, to obtain the

invention as specified in claims 15,37, and 59.

With regard to claims 16,38,60, the combination of Lund and Morton discloses a

method, device, program storage device, of claims 1,23,45 respectively. However,

Lund fails to explicitly show said one or more connection options corresponding to a

user's schedule, as recited in claim 16.

In an analogous art, Lund discloses said one or more connection options

(examples of possible actions the calling party may take, col. 6, ln. 2-col. 7, ln. 20; See

also Fig. 5) corresponding to a user's schedule (the called party's calendar, col. 7, ln.

14; See also Step 504 in Fig. 5).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art to include one or more connection options corresponding to a user's

schedule. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to take advantage

of the full capabilities provided by Internet technologies. Morton, col. 1, ln. 44-45.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Morton with Lund for the benefit of

one or more connection options corresponding to a user's schedule, to obtain the

invention as specified in claims 16,38, and 60.

With regard to claims 17,39,61, the combination of Lund and Morton discloses a

method, device, program storage device, of claims 1,23,45 respectively. However, the

combination fails to explicitly show said one or more connection options are modified by

group scheduling software to correspond to a user's schedule, as recited in claim 16.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art to include one or more connection options are modified by group

scheduling software to correspond to a user's schedule. The suggestion/motivation for

doing so would have been to synchronize multiple schedules. Therefore, it would have

been obvious to combine Lund and Morton and to include one or more connection

options are modified by group scheduling software to correspond to a user's schedule,

to obtain the invention as specified in claims 17,39, and 61.

With regard to claims 18,40,62, the combination of Lund and Morton discloses a

method, device, program storage device, of claims 1,23,45 respectively. However,

Lund fails to explicitly show the act of routing a session request corresponding to said

connection option to a protocol server, as recited in claim 18.

In an analogous art, Morton discloses the act of routing a session request ("...In

response to the received request ... For calls transported by Internet/intranet, ... using

conventional IP telephony protocols ...", col. 6, ln. 22-36; "... for calls transported by

telephone system, ... using conventional CTI capabilities ...", col. 6, ln. 42-47; See also

col. 6, ln. 6- col. 7, ln. 20) corresponding to said connection option (examples of

possible actions the calling party may take, col. 6, ln. 2-col. 7, ln. 20; See also Fig. 5) to

a protocol server 109 (application server, col. 7, ln. 27).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art to include the act of routing a session request corresponding to said

connection option to a protocol server. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would

have been to take advantage of the full capabilities provided by Internet technologies.

Morton, col. 1, ln. 44-45. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Morton with

Lund for the benefit of the act of routing a session request corresponding to said

connection option to a protocol server, to obtain the invention as specified in claims

18,40, and 62.

With regard to claims 19,41,63,85, the combination of Lund and Morton discloses

a method, device, program storage device, apparatus of claims 1,23,45,77 respectively.

However, Lund fails to explicitly show the act of routing said session request by said

protocol server to a mapping service, as recited in claim 19.

In an analogous art, Morton discloses the act of routing a session request ("... In

response to the received request ... For calls transported by Internet/intranet, ... using

conventional IP telephony protocols ...", col. 6, ln. 22-36; "... for calls transported by

telephone system, ... using conventional CTI capabilities ...", col. 6, ln. 42-47; See also

col. 6, ln. 6- col. 7, ln. 20) by said protocol server 109 (application server, col. 7, ln. 27)

to a mapping service 304 (directory server application; The HTTP server application, the greeting server application 302, and the directory server application 304 of the application server 109 may each be implemented on different host computers, col. 7, ln. 25-28).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the act of routing said session request by said protocol server to a mapping service. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to take advantage of the full capabilities provided by Internet technologies. Morton, col. 1, ln. 44-45. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Morton with Lund for the benefit of the act of routing said session request by said protocol server to a mapping service, to obtain the invention as specified in claims 19,41,63 and 85.

With regard to claims 20,42,64, the combination of Lund and Morton discloses a method, device, program storage device, of claims 1,23,45 respectively. However, Lund fails to explicitly show the act of executing said selected connection options, as recited in claim 20.

In an analogous art, Morton discloses the act of executing ("...In response to the calling party selection, greeting server application sends a request ... ", col. 6, ln. 16-36; See also col. 6, ln. 6- col. 7, ln. 20) said selected (calling party selection) connection options (examples of possible actions the calling party may take, col. 6, ln. 2-col. 7, ln. 20; See also Fig. 5).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the act of executing said selected connection options. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to take advantage of the full capabilities provided by Internet technologies. Morton, col. 1, ln. 44-45. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Morton with Lund for the benefit of the act of executing said selected connection options, to obtain the invention as specified in claims 20,42, and 64.

With regard to claims 21,43,65,86, the combination of Lund and Morton discloses a method, device, program storage device, apparatus of claims 1,23,45,77 respectively. However, Lund fails to explicitly show the act of returning an appropriate phone number to said caller by a protocol server, as recited in claim 21.

In an analogous art, Morton discloses the act of returning an appropriate phone number (<telephone number>, col. 7, ln. 40) to said caller (the calling party, col. 7, ln. 36) by a protocol server 109 (application server, col. 7, ln. 27).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the act of returning an appropriate phone number to said caller by a protocol server. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to take advantage of the full capabilities provided by Internet technologies. Morton, col. 1, ln. 44-45. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Morton with Lund for the benefit of the act of returning an appropriate phone number to said caller by a protocol server, to obtain the invention as specified in claims 21,43,65, and 86.

With regard to claims 22,44,66,87, the combination of Lund and Morton discloses a method, device, program storage device, apparatus of claims 1,23,45,77 respectively. However, Lund fails to explicitly show the act of initiating a call by said protocol server, said call corresponding to said selected connection option, as recited in claim 22.

In an analogous art, Morton discloses the act of initiating a call ("... In response to the calling party selection, greeting server application sends a request for a call to be established between the calling party telephone and the telephone number for the selected alternate destination ...", col. 6, ln. 16-17; See also Step 501,502 in Fig. 5) by said protocol server 109 (application server, col. 7, ln. 27) (greeting server application is within application server), said call corresponding to said selected (the calling party selection) connection option (examples of possible actions the calling party may take, col. 6, ln. 2-col. 7, ln. 20; See also Fig. 5).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the act of initiating a call by said protocol server, said call corresponding to said selected connection option. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to take advantage of the full capabilities provided by Internet technologies. Morton, col. 1, ln. 44-45. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Morton with Lund for the benefit of the act of initiating a call by said protocol server, said call corresponding to said selected connection option, to obtain the invention as specified in claims 22,44,66, and 87.

With regard to claim 67, Lund discloses an apparatus for providing an improved interface to a caller during the initiation of a VoIP call comprising: a web phone 10 (smart or intelligent phone, Fig. 1; see also col. 2, ln. 6-16) configured to receive a request (the number called) from a caller (a caller) for information (URL of the called party) regarding a party to be called (called party) (when a caller places a call, the number called is used to look up and return to the caller the URL of the called party, col. 1, ln. 52-54). However, Lund fails to explicitly show providing one or more connection options corresponding to said request, as recited in claim 67.

In analogous art, Morton discloses providing (the returned URL is used by client greeting application to invoke the calling party's Web browser ... displaying by web browser application such as an HTML page, col. 5, ln. 38-55) one or more connection options (examples of possible actions the calling party may take, col. 6, ln. 2-col. 7, ln. 20; See also Fig. 5) corresponding to said request (the number called and return URL).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include providing one or more connection options corresponding to said request. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to take advantage of the full capabilities provided by Internet technologies. Morton, col. 1, ln. 44-45. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Morton with Lund for the benefit of providing one or more connection options corresponding to said request, to obtain the invention as specified in claim 67.

With regard to claim 70, Lund further discloses a webphone that is configured to receive a URL (col. 3, ln. 23-24; see also Fig. 4) responsive to said request, as recited in claim 70.

With regard to claim 71, Lund further discloses a webphone that is configured to provide caller one or more connection options (types of services, col. 2, ln. 65-col. 3, ln. 9; see also col. 1, ln. 49-51) corresponding to said URL, as recited in claim 71.

With regard to claim 76, Lund further discloses SIP (It is inherent that SIP, a de facto standard protocol in IP telephony, is used to transmit data.), as recited in claim 76.

With regard to claim 77, Lund discloses an apparatus for providing an improved interface to a caller during the initiation of a VoIP call comprising: a system 20, 61 (modern AIN telephone network in Fig. 2 and non-AIN network in Fig. 33, col. 2, ln. 17-col. 3, ln. 18 and col. 3, ln. 59-col. 4, ln. 14, respectively) configured to receive a request (the number called) placed by a caller (a caller) for information (URL of the called party) regarding a party to be called (called party) (when a caller places a call, the number called is used to look up and return to the caller the URL of the called party, col. 1, ln. 52-54); returning a URL (return to the caller the URL) (See also col. 3, ln. 23-24; and Fig. 4) responsive to said request (the number called). However, Lund fails to explicitly show providing to said caller one or more connection options corresponding to said URL, as recited in claim 77.

In analogous art, Morton discloses providing (the returned URL is used by client greeting application to invoke the calling party's Web browser ... displaying by web browser application such as an HTML page, col. 5, ln. 38-55) to said caller one or more connection options (examples of possible actions the calling party may take, col. 6, ln. 2-col. 7, ln. 20; See also Fig. 5) corresponding to said URL (the number called and return URL).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include providing to a caller one or more connection options corresponding to said URL. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to take advantage of the full capabilities provided by Internet technologies. Morton, col. 1, ln. 44-45. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Morton with Lund for the benefit of providing to a caller one or more connection options corresponding to said URL, to obtain the invention as specified in claim 77.

With regard to claim 78, Lund further discloses a protocol server 22,24,26,28 (SSP, col. 2, ln. 20-22 and ln. 25; see also Fig. 2) configured to receive said entered phone number (number dialed, col. 3, ln. 21 and 24; see also Fig. 4) from said originating phone (smart or intelligent phone, col. 2, ln. 6-16; see also Fig. 1), as recited in claim 78.

With regard to claim 80, Lund further discloses returning a URL (col. 3, ln. 23-24; see also Fig. 4) responsive to said request, as recited in claim 80.

Conclusion

4.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

5.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Blanche Wong whose telephone number is 571-272-3177. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 830am to 530pm.
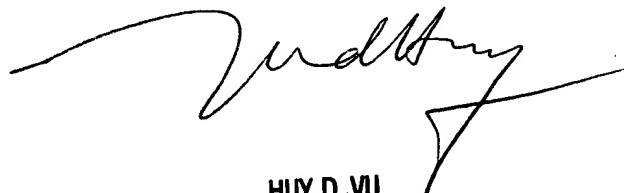
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on 571-272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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BW
April 19, 2006

HUY D. VU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600